

Young Shell, ovately fusiform, light reddish or flesh colour, having on the body whorl four nodules, the upper whorls with three varices squamose, with two dark brown spots on each, varice in front thickly squamose, aperture milk white, having at the edge of the lip eight small denticulations.

Length 36, breadth 23, alt. 17 lines.

Hab. Port Darwin, North Australia.

I have named it after its discoverer, Mr. William Bednall, of South Australia, who collected it some eighteen months ago, at the locality given above.

Allied to *Murex eurypteron*, Reeve, and *Murex expansus*, Sowerby, but differs from both in every respect.

ZOOLOGY OF THE "CHEVERT."

BY E. P. RAMSAY, F. L. S.

MAMMALS.

PART I.

SUB ORDER CHIROPTERA.

FAMILY PTEROPIDÆ.

SUB FAMILY PTEROPINÆ.

FRUIT-EATING BATS.

1. *PTEROPUS CONSPICILLATUS*, Gould, *P.Z.S.* 1849, p. 109.

The Spectacled Kalong, *id*; *Mamm. Aust. III.. pl.* 29. .

The collection contains a fine series of this beautiful species, varying little in size or markings, the largest adults being $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in total length, the smallest $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the wing bones respectively 7 inches and 6.2. The yellow collar on the upper part of the back, the neck and the nape, is of a slightly deeper tint, tinged with reddish in the central portion, and *unctuous in the males*; the hair on this part is stiffer, rather pressed, and the individual hairs wavy. The coloring of the orbits is more defined and paler in some than in others.

Localities : Rockingham Bay, Queensland; and Yule Island, New Guinea.

2.—*PTEROPUS FUNEREUS*, Temm.*The Red-naped Kalong.*

The males, as in this sex in the preceding species, have the hair on the nape stiff and unctuous; the females have not this peculiarity, and the nape band instead of being stiff, compressed, and of a greasy feeling, is soft and rather spreading; it varies from deep yellowish red to very deep blackish tan-red.

Average size 14 inches. This species was observed in countless numbers towards dusk, flying from the mainland to islands in the Straits, and in the early part of the morning, at break of day, they returned on their way to the scrubs. During the month of August, many of the females shot had young of considerable size attached to the breasts.*

Localities: Cape York and Bet Island.

3.—*PTEROPUS (Epomops ?) EPULARIUS*, *sp. n.*

Adult Male.—To all intents this species is a true Pteropus, differing only in having two large unctuous, brush-like tufts of stiff hair on the side of the chest, just above the junction of the wing membrane with the body. Total length, 13·5 inches; forearm, 5 inches; index finger, 1·36 inches; legs, from knee joint, 3 inches; thumb, first joint small, hidden in the membrane, 0·5 inch; last joint long, slender, free, 1·4 inches; its claw 0·7 inch, round the curve 0·85 inch; femur 3 inches, legbones 3·2 inches; ears long, pointed, length 1 inch, breadth 0·65 inch; skull 2·6 inch, from nose to eye 0·8 inch, to the base of the ear 1·1 inch; breadth across zygomatic arch, 1·3 inches; orbits incomplete,† round; internal diameter, 0·5 inch; arch behind the orbit very convex, length 0·7 inch, greatest width 0·15 inch, from anterior margin of the orbit 1·2 inches; the skull is almost flat between the orbits, and in width at this part 0·3 inch; between the intraorbital foramina, 0·3 inch; the brain case rather elongate, without any ridge, swollen, rounded posteriorly; greatest width, 0·95 inch; length, about 1·3 inches (base cut away); length from the incisor teeth to base of the skull,

*From Mr. G. Master's notes.

† In all four specimens examined the orbits are incomplete, although the animals are apparently fully adult, the space is 0·15 inch wide, the diameter of the orbit being 0·5 inch.

about 2·6 inches ; distance from incisor teeth to base of last molar, 1·05 inches ; to anterior margin of orbit, 0·85 inches. Teeth, incisors $\frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{2}$, strong and even, not crowded ; canines $\frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1}$, the upper large, strong, length 0·3 inch ; premolars, $\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$, the upper 1st, minute, at the base of the canine, the 2nd upper large, compressed anteriorly ; the 1st lower distinct, about the size of the last upper molar, the 2nd large and strong ; molars $\frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{3}$, the last above, small ; the last below smaller. The wings are attached to the first joint of the second toe and to the sides of the back ; the interfemoral membrane extends to the ankle ; penis bone short, thick, length 0·3 inch ; the snout, lips, and chin blackish, nearly bare, with a few scattered, long black hairs on the face ; the throat and sides of the jaws below and the chest black ; breast and all the under surface blackish chocolate-brown, soft, and cottony ; the back above blackish-brown ; the hair close-pressed, silky, in a narrow strip down the centre of the back, widening on the rump and extending to the knee-joint and inner part of the interfemoral membrane where the hair is longer ; the legs and membrane from the knees bare to the ankles ; a strong sinew from a little (0·4 inch) above the ankle-joint to the margin of the interfemoral membrane. Wings, above naked, except a narrow strip of reddish hair along the humerus ; below they are sparingly clothed, with rather long silky hair along the sides of the arm bones and below the elbow joint, reaching nearly to the knees. The face and upper parts of the head are dark chocolate-brown, extending round the base of the ears, and in some specimens in a triangular or irregular patch down the occiput ; the nape from the base of the ears, the back and sides of the neck and upper part of the back itself, are of a yellowish tint ; on either side of the neck, near the chest, is a round brush-like tuft of stiff yellowish brown, unctuous hair, and between these tufts is a broad band, extending round the back of the neck, of harsh, unctuous hairs directed backwards, of a deep yellow tint in some, in others of a dull yellowish brown ; these hairs are individually flattish and twisted and are found only in the male.

Adult Female.—In coloration similar to the male, but without the unctuous tufts or band of hair; the hair of the nape is silky, rather spreading, of a deeper tint on the central portion than that on the sides.

Total length, 12·3 inches; forearm, 5·5 inches; thumb, first joint 0·45 inch, last 1·3 inches; index finger, 3·5 inches.

In the shoulder or neck tufts of unctuous hair, this species comes near to *P. molossinus*, of Temminck, Esq. I have learned from Mr. Masters, that it was found in large numbers clustering on the leaves of a Nipa palm (*N. fruticans*) overhanging the water. Their discovery was due to the fetid odour which pervaded the place.

Hab. Katow, New Guinea.

TRIBE MACROGLOSSINA.

LONG-TONGUED BATS.

4.—MACROGLOSSUS MINIMUS.

THE KIODOE.

Pteropus minimus, *Geoff. Ann. Mus. XV. p. 535.*

Pteropus rostratus, *Horsf. Z. Java, t.*

One specimen of this very interesting and widely-distributed species was obtained at Katow, hanging among the leaves of some vines. The tongue is very exsertile and covered at the tip with a brush of flattish, pointed, hair-like papillæ.

VESPERTILIONES.

INSECTIVOROUS BATS.

5.—TAPHOZOUS AUSTRALIS, *Gould. Mamm. of Aust. Vol. III, p. 32, pl. 32.*

THE NORTH AUSTRALIAN CAVE BAT.

A fine series of this interesting bat was obtained, varying considerably in color and in the length of the free portion of the tail, and in all the males the gular pouch is largely developed. These specimens were obtained at Cape York from caves in the rocks on the coast. The range of this species extends as far

south as Bowen, Port Denison, and to the Norman River and Gulf of Carpentaria. Four species of this genus are known to inhabit Australia.

ORDER MARSUPIALIA.

FAMILY MACROPODIDÆ.

6.—MACROPUS (*Heteropus*) ASSIMILIS, Ramsay.

Petrogalea assimilis, Ramsay, *Proc. Linn. Soc., N. S. Wales*,
Vol. I., pt. IV., p. 360.

THE ALLIED BRUSH-TAILED KANGAROO.

Two specimens only of this new species were obtained, an adult and young. The fur of the younger animal is of a beautiful silky texture, long and very soft; the basal portion is of a dark brown, the tips of the hairs silvery grey, rufous on the sides of the base of the tail.

The locality is the Palm Islands, off Cleveland Bay.

FAMILY PHALANGISTIDÆ.

7.—CUSCUS MACULATUS, Less.

Cuscus maculatus ochropus, var. *P.Z S.*, 1866, *p. 220.*

Several specimens from Cape York.

It is not improbable that the females of this species have been mistaken for that described by Temminck as *C. chrysorrhous*.

I believe the males are always whitish, spotted or irregularly blotched, with some shade of brown, the tail always more rough or tuberculate underneath. The female is of a more uniform dark brown, the tips of the hairs ashy grey or silvery, and the rump and tail yellowish; a whitish stripe from the throat, widening between the arms, narrower just below them, and becoming very much wider over the belly, where it is separated from the grey of the back by a narrow stripe of black on either side opposite the pouch, from the pouch downwards, and the tail whitish or yellowish white. The feet are in all I have examined more or less rufous or reddish yellow. On this Dr. G. R. Gray founded his variety *C. ochropus*.

8.—CUSCUS BREVICAUDATUS. Gray.

Phalangista nudicaudata, Gould, *P.Z.S.*, 1849, p. 110.

Only one specimen, a young male. It is of a light cream color or white, with the face yellowish, and a tinge of yellow on the back; the body and legs irregularly blotched with brown, the tips of the hair on most of the brown spots on the back yellowish, hands and feet tinged with yellow, the tail comparatively short; total length, 25 inches to the tip of the tail; the tail, 10 inches; from the nose to anterior base of the ear, 2·7 inches; to the eye, 1·1 inches; width of the *two lower incisors* together, 0·3 inch; skull, 3·2 inches.

9.—PHALANGISTA PINNATA.

Adults and young of this pretty species were obtained on the Ethel River, New Guinea; the young resemble the adults; the white stripe down the forehead, however, is proportionately broader.

FAMILY PETAURISTIDÆ.

THE FLYING PHALANGERS.

10.—BELIDEUS ARIEL, Gould, *Mamm. Austr. Vol. I.*, pl. 27.

This species was obtained at Katow, and is also found at Port Moresby. Its range extends from Cape York over the whole of New Guinea, as far as is yet known, and I have examined authentic specimens from New Britain without finding any differences between them. I believe this is the only species of this genus yet found in New Guinea.

FAM. PERAMELIDÆ.

BANDICOOTS.

PERAMELES MACROURA *var.* TOROSUS.*The Tawny-Throated Bandicoot.*

Fur rather long, spiny, pencilled with deep yellow and black on all the upper parts and sides of the body, lower part of the sides, and all the under parts whitish except the chin, the throat

and the chest to between the fore legs, where it is washed with tawny; fore legs and feet above light tawny or yellowish, below yellowish white; hind feet white, the heels brownish, thighs pencilled like the body, whitish on the inner side; tail less than half the length of the body and head, whitish below, dark brown above. The ears moderate, rounded, covered with soft dark brown hair without, lighter on the margins, whitish within. The under fur is soft and short, not plentiful, brownish on the back, lighter on the sides, and whitish on the under parts of the body. The spiny, flat, grooved hairs on the back are barred with black and yellow, in about equal proportions, some with black tips and yellow in the middle, others *vicé versa*; all whitish near the root; on the rump the yellow predominates, on the forehead the black-tipped hairs; these spiny hairs are continued on the face and base of the tail; on the latter part they are less spiny and more roundish in form; the hair is close pressed and continued to the tip of the tail; on the belly and under parts the hairs are uniform, whitish.

Total length from tip of nose to tip of the tail, 21·5 inches; tail, 6·3 inches; from tip of nose to anterior base of ear, 3·2 inches; from tip of nose to anterior margin of eye, 2 inches; ear in length 1 inch, in width about middle, 0·6 inch; length of fore foot and nails 1·6 inches, length of longest toe-nail 0·6 inch; hind foot and nails 3·1 inches, length of the longest toe-nail 0·6 inch; distance between the posterior incisor and canine, 0·11 inch; between the canine and first premolar, 0·12 inch; from anterior of foremost incisor to the first true molar, 1·2 inches; from tip of snout to front incisor, 0·45 inch.

Hab. North-Eastern Queensland, Rockingham Bay, to the Endeavour River. The present specimen was obtained near Cooktown.

This is one of the largest species of *Perameles* known, being about the same size as *P. nasuta*, to which it assimilates on the whole, but differs considerably in detail. The hair is spiny, both above and below, with a strong admixture of bright deep yellow and black on the upper parts, while the spiny hairs of the under

portion of the body are altogether whitish. The ears are compressed, rounded, short, and comparatively small for the size of the animal. The throat and chest are tinted conspicuously with light tawny. The nose is much shorter, the canines are nearer to the premolars, and the incisors closer to the canines than in *P. nasuta*. The under side of the tail is uniform whitish, and the upper, dark brown to the tips. Lastly, there is no shade of purple on any part of the body.

It may be distinguished from *Perameles macroura* by the tawny throat and chest, and much whiter under surface, and is altogether a very heavily built animal. In size it is equal to *P. macroura* of Gould.

For the present I prefer to place the specimens, showing these peculiarities, as a *variety* of *P. macroura*, rather than create a new species.

PERAMELES, MORESBYENSIS, *sp. nov.*

The Port Moresby Bandicoot.

The head is conical, the snout long, thin, and pointed, the ears large, rounded, almost as broad as long, the tail moderate, about half the length of the body without the head, the legs moderate. The hair is harsh and stiff, almost spiny, the inner fur soft and uniform. The general color above is dark brown, pencilled with deep bright rusty yellow and black, some of the hairs yellow, others black, or black with the anterior half yellow, the basal portion whitish, and, like all of the group, flat and grooved. The sides and rump a little more yellowish; the belly, chest, and throat whitish, with stiff white hairs; the under fur short and soft, of a dark and ashy brown, only slightly lighter on the sides, and ashy on the belly; the head is blackish, pencilled with light brown, and ashy on the sides of the face; the ears brown (*in one yellow*) without, yellowish within, clothed with very short soft hair; the tail dark brown above, whitish below, sparingly clothed with short adpressed hair, scaly, and becoming bare towards the tip; feet ashy white.

Total length from tip of nose to the tip of the tail, 16·5 inches; tail, 5 inches; head, about 3 inches; from tip of nose to anterior margin of the eye, 1·7 inches; from tip of nose to anterior base of the ear, 2·9 inches; fore foot and nails, 1·3 inches, last joint of the longest toe and nail, 0·8 inch; hind foot and nails from heel, 2·5 inches, last joint of longest toe and nail, 1·1 inch. Teeth as in *P. nasuta*, but closer together; from front of incisors to canine, 0·4 inch; from canine to first true molar, 0·5 inch; from front of incisors to first true molar, 1 inch; distance between the last (large) incisor and canine, 0·03 inch; length of canine, 0·2 inch; the canine and 3rd premolar in the lower jaw about equal in shape and size, conical compressed, if anything the premolar is slightly larger. The animal examined is full grown, but young, with the four true molars developed.

TEETH.

Incisors	$\frac{5.5}{3.3}$	Canines ...	$\frac{1.1}{1.1}$
Premolars	$\frac{3.3}{3.3}$	Molars ...	$\frac{4.4}{4.4}$

This species comes near to *P. obesula*, being slightly stiffer in the hair than that species, but much less stiff than *P. Cockerellii*, from New Ireland, which has the greater part of the hair black, and sufficiently spiny to penetrate the skin if roughly handled, moreover in *P. Cockerellii*, the space between the last incisor and canine is fully twice as wide as it is in the present species.

Descriptions of two supposed *new species* of *Mus* and of a *Pteropine Bat*, of a *new genus*, from the Duke of York Island, by E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S.

MUS. ? ECHIMYOIDES, SP. N.

Incisors, $\frac{1.1}{1.1}$; molars, $\frac{3.3}{3.3} = 16$.

Total length from tip of nose to the root of the tail, 5·5 inches; tail 4·6 inches, head about 1·5 inches (base cut away), ears 0·65 inch, breadth 0·4 inch; from the tip of nose to eye, 0·5 inch; from the tip of nose to base of the ear, 1·25 inches; fore foot and nails, 0·5 inch; hind foot and nails, from heel, 1 inch; the snout is rather short, the head elongate and narrow; general color, dark